

In Indiana. We had timber to contend with there and swamps to fill. In New England, they had to clear the land of stones before they could make it productive. A man might, in his lifetime, clear and cultivate one hundred acres of land. If the conditions all over this country had been the same we would not be much further west than the Mississippi to-day. In the West, last year, I rented a man 1,200 acres of land, he planted it in corn and this year he has a crop from one thousand acres of it. There is no reason why, with modern mechanical appliances any man should not clear and cultivate a thousand acres of this level prairie. There it lies ready for the plow.

"This land the government has been giving away. No such thing was ever seen before in the history of the world. Suppose the government of the United States should build and equip a plant for making steel as good as Carnegie's and should give it to any one who wanted it and tell him he could have it without cost. Carnegie could not stand that kind of competition. No one could. Well, that is just what the government has been doing with the farmer. It has been said to the people of the United States: Here are farms to be had for the taking—much easier to cultivate than the farming land of New England, or of Pennsylvania, or of Ohio. It has thrown open this land to free settlement until the farms of New England lie idle and you can find a thousand in the Eastern States which can be bought for the taxes. Land in the East which was worth \$100 an acre is not worth \$40 now. In this way the agricultural population of New England has been driven into the cities. For while the government has been guaranteeing by the distribution of free farming land the cheapest food, at the same time it has, by a protective tariff, guaranteed the highest prices for its manufactures. What is the result of this? The farmer has got the lowest price for his grain and has paid the highest price for his manufactured goods. The income of wealth in the agricultural community has been far less proportionately than it has been in the manufacturing community."

"But the farmer is reported to be prosperous," I suggested.

"He isn't prosperous in the country where I own land," said Mr. Bookwalter. "He hasn't paid his taxes. He has repaid them at 5 per cent. Good times have meant that to him. But he has paid off very little if any of them."

"What about the stories that he is buying jewelry and putting money in the bank?"

"NOT BUYING JEWELRY."

"If he is buying jewelry it is because some one is persuading him to go into debt for it. The agricultural machinery agent sits on the fence and persuades the farmer that he will be better off if he pays \$500 for a threshing machine, though the whole product of his farm may not be worth more than \$200 a year. The agent doesn't care so long as he can get the farmer's name to a note. And then we hear how prosperous the farmer is, because he is buying machinery for his farm."

"No, the farmer is getting it on both sides, and he has had to lead a pretty hard life to make a living. How many millions of acres do you know, by the way, who have made their money farming? Newspaper publishers, last year, a list of 3,800 millionaires in the United States. They were all in the cities. There was not a farmer among them. Yet the farmer represents one-half the population of the United States."

"A Wall-street man told me, the other day, that he knew a farmer who had made a million dollars in Minnesota. We figured out the possibilities of his land. The highest return he could possibly have got from it in the ten years in which he made his million, planting it in wheat and allowing a full crop every year, was \$700,000. When he deducted the cost of raising his crop I don't believe he had a dollar left. In fact, he was probably in debt. If he made a million in those ten years, he made it in something else—not in farming."

"Now we have had an extraordinary run of luck in the last thirteen years. Think of it. In all that time there has been only one poor crop. The others have all been, not average crops or good crops, but bumper crops. Yet in the face of this enormous production we have today no surplus of corn or oats and very little wheat. Now, scarcely the result of a poor crop of grain will be a shortage. That is what we have in corn this year. One or two poor crops will mean a famine."

WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY.

"I am not a calamity howler, but four years ago, before Professor Crooks attracted the attention of the world with his prediction that the world was facing the possibilities of a famine, I wrote a letter in which I predicted that the world's capacity for producing food was not keeping pace with the world's increase in population, and that it was a question of easily calculable time when the world's supply of food would run short. That is going to be demonstrated in one country before very long. Our population has been increasing very rapidly. It has been a boast with us. At the same time our food producing capacity has been increased but not in the same ratio. Now the land available for producing cheap food is about gone. What land is left for settlement in the West is largely land which must be irrigated to make it productive and that is a slow process and expensive. A few bad crops, as I have said, are going to mean not only that we have no food to export, but that we shall not have enough for our own use. High-priced food is going to be coincident with low-priced manufactured products and low wages. If that comes, it will mean prosperity for the farmer, but pretty hard times for the urban population. I have believed for many years that we were concentrating our population too much. If the state of affairs I have suggested should come about, it is going to create conditions such as have occurred in Europe more than once. The fight is on now in Germany, and we may see German agrarian troubles duplicated here."

"I was quoted not long ago as saying that there might be a conflict between the urban and the agricultural population in this country. I have not said anything like that or believed it. What I do believe is that there may be a bitter feeling between them due to the advance in the costs of food stuffs. Suppose a ship loaded with food from abroad was lying in New York harbor to-day and the price of food stuffs was causing suffering in New York city. There would be a perfect howl from both press and people against the farmer because the tariff on food stuffs, which has never done the farmer any good up to this time, threatened to make the cost of living higher. I do not believe there is a paper in New York which would take the side of the farmer. Though natural causes alone have caused the increase in the cost of food, as soon as that increase is felt in the cities the farmer is going to be held accountable for it. That is what I mean by the trouble impending between the people of the cities and the people of the country."

AGRICULTURE AND WEALTH.

Mr. Bookwalter believes that agriculture has not seen the increase in wealth which should have come to it in the last thirty years.

"Before the war," he said, "the wealth of the country was divided equitably between the agricultural and the manufacturing classes and the increase of wealth of each was in the same ratio. According to the growth of wealth in this country agriculture should be worth \$30,000,000,000 more than it is. From 1860 to 1890 agriculture gained only \$1,000,000,000, while the nonagricultural classes gained \$26,000,000,000 in wealth."

Mr. Bookwalter has some ideas which would not be generally accepted concerning the development of agriculture. For example, he says that agriculture has not been aided by machinery. He has traveled through all Europe and part of Asia, and has just returned from a study of economic conditions in Italy, where he traveled for several thousand miles on a bicycle. He says that in Italy they spade most of the land and beat us in the output.

"Machinery is a hindrance," he said. "We used to get a higher acreage output with the old shovel plow than we do with the latest improved machinery. The Caucasians have the largest per capita export in the world and have no machinery. The hand plow there cuts eighteen and twenty inches deep. You cannot get anything like that with a machine plow."

"What machinery has done for us is to bring Australia and South America, and the great West into communication with us. This is the great thing which has happened in the last half century. Everything else is collateral. But the productive capacity of these countries has been brought almost to its limit. I saw it stated recently that New Zealand had actually reached the limit of production and her exports were diminishing. Australia has reached the limit. There is unsettled land in the northwestern part of this continent, but the climatic conditions make it impossible for any one to settle there unless he is accustomed to the rigors of a northern latitude. In Russia and in South America are great stretches of territory to be settled, but for the most part it is now occupied by half-civilized natives, who are not to be driven out like the Sioux Indians by the puff of a gun. It is, of course, possible that a miracle of chemistry will provide food from the constituents to be found in nature, but with the exception there is, to my mind, no escape from the prospect of a reduced food supply and a lower scale of living. This, of course, means increased prices, and, under normal conditions, a great accession of prosperity to the farmer. Nature is bound to readjust conditions in time and I think she is going to begin doing it pretty soon."

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What was the date of the prize fight between Jack Dempsey and Robert Fitzsimmons?—M. R.

How much nearer the sun are we in winter than in summer?—J. D. W.

A maximum difference of about 3,300,000 miles.

How many domestic animals are in the United States?—J. H. O'H.

Horses, 3,557,000; mules, 2,000,000; cattle, 2,500,000; milch cows, 1,250,000; and sheep, 81,833,000.

Is aluminum soldered?—B.

With a solder composed of from eighty to eighty-five parts of zinc to twenty to fifteen parts of aluminum.

How many soldiers, including officers, are in the United States?—N.

How many are in the United States number 33,754, the entire army establishment taking in \$4,512, 75,683.

Who was captain on the Portland when it went down?—What was the year?—How many lives were lost?—Type.

Hollis N. Blanchard. 2, 1893. Over a hundred; the exact number was not known.

A says that a billion is correctly written thus, 1,000,000,000; B that it should be 1,000,000,000; which is right?—C. W. D.

Is it right, because we follow the French system of numerals, The English system authors' A's writing.

Will you give the birthplaces of the following authors, and say if dead or living: 1. Mrs. Henry Wood. 2. Capt. Mayne Reid. 3. George Ohnet. 4. Octave Feuillet.—W. E. C.

1. England, died Feb. 10, 1887. 2. North of Ireland, Oct. 2, 1855. 3. Paris, France, living. 4. France, died Dec. 28, 1880.

Will you print the President's oath on taking office?—E.

Yes; it is, "I do solemnly swear for affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

What kind of trees are celandines, where do they grow, and are their roots and leaves used for removing superfluous hairs?—A. E. P.

The greater celandine is a perennial herb of the poppy family, a native of Europe, only partially naturalized here. Its acid, poisonous juice possibly might serve as a depilatory. The lesser celandine is the European plant.

What is the numerical strength of the following denominations in the United States: Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutheran and Congregational?—J. C. D.

It is impossible to give or get accurate figures, but the following were reached carefully: Methodists, including all branches, 5,546,122; Baptists, 4,555,392; Presbyterians, 1,575,828; Lutherans, 1,065,578; Congregationalists, 625,874. These figures take in actual church members only.

Why is bicarbonate of ammonia considered injurious to health, if, as chemists say, it leaves no residue, when used in baking powder? 2. Will you describe the contrivance used to ascertain the number of miles traveled by a vehicle?—W. H. R.

The argument advanced against it is to the effect that it is a product of the decomposition of animal matter. The reasoning is unsound. 2. An automatic registering device is fixed to the vehicle in such way that a striker attached to a wheel gives it a blow at each revolution of the wheel. The rotations are thus registered, and, with the

circumference of the wheel, the distance may be counted rapidly, or, as in the cyclometer, this is done automatically by a graduated series of gear wheels and recorded by dials.

Where is the Twenty-third Infantry, and where do they receive mail?—B. B.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H left Manila on the transport Buford, Sept. 25, and arrived at New York Dec. 1; and dress care quartermaster's department, 35 Whitehall street, New York city. Companies I and M are at Fort Logan, Colorado; K at Fort Russell, Wyoming; L at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Will you give a formula for removing printer's ink from paper?—B.

Often such ink cannot be removed. One method is to put a thick pad of white blotting paper beneath the soiled sheet, and to apply sulphuric ether with cotton wool, rubbing gently. Apply blotting paper to absorb the color, and repeat both applications until the stains disappear. Don't do this near a light or fire.

Will you print a short sketch of Francis Hopkinson Smith?—H. B.

He was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1838; early in life was clerk in an iron works and then was educated as a mechanical engineer. Becoming engineer and contractor, he did much government work, Race Rock Lighthouse and the foundation of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty as parts of it. He has done charcoal work and illustrations and much landscape work in water colors. Since 1885, too, the output of his published writings has been steady.

Where and under what circumstances did the expression "Gretna Green" originate?—W. D. B.

Gretna Green was a Scotch village at one time famous for its numerous runaway marriages. The English law then recognized as valid any marriage contracted in accordance with the laws of the country in which it took place, and the Scotch law required simply a mutual declaration of marriage before a witness. So young English couples who lacked the consent of parents, or who did not wish to await publication of the banns, hurried to Gretna Green and declared their marriage before the first convenient witness.

Were 8-cent nickels or 1-cent nickels issued by the United States government? If so, at what time? 2. Were half-cent issues, and at what time?—J. H. C.

Nickel 8-cent pieces were authorized by a law passed in 1856, and were abolished, together with 3 and 4 gold pieces, in 1859. A nickel cent was substituted for the copper cent in 1857, and gave way to the bronze cent in 1862. 2. Yes; they were authorized in 1856, and their coinage did not cease entirely until 1857.

How is the depth of a deep place in the ocean ascertained?—F. A.

Steel plane wire, to which is attached a heavy weight is paid out from a reel, an attachment called the friction line being so arranged as to maintain a balance between the friction and the weight of wire run out at any one time. When the weight strikes the bottom the reel stops revolving, and the depth is ascertained by multiplying the circumference of the reel by the number of revolutions. The wire is reeled in by steam power.

Who were the original authors of the British Constitution? 2. Who are the lake poets? 3. Who was the Shah?—Query.

Various sovereigns, members of Parliament and very many others. The word constitution has, in England, a very different meaning to that given to it here. There it signifies the whole body of public law in England, written and unwritten. This has been a matter of growth during centuries, and includes parliamentary enactments, judicial decisions, settled precedents and immemorial customs. 2. Poets of the lake region of Westmoreland and Cumberland, England. Coleridge, Wordsworth and Southey were the more important ones. The name originally was given in contempt. 3. This word signifies the Mohammedan Messiah, who, the Mohammedans believe, will bring about spiritual and temporal in the last days and convert the world to Islam. Many have claimed to be the Mahdi, notably Mohammed Ahmed, who, in 1883, started an insurrection in the Egyptian Sudan.

What is the origin of the baker's dozen? 2. When and where was the first college in the United States founded? 3. Where was the first newspaper in the United States published? 4. What is the origin of the saying, "a little bird told me so"?—Eden.

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